

SPANISH LAWS.

The Development of Jurisprudence in Spain's Colonies.

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS

By William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, Before the Ohio State Bar Association, in Session at Put-in-Bay. The Importance of Spanish Law in Commercial Matters.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 12.—At the meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association here to-day, the annual address was delivered by Mr. William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, his subject being "The Development of Law and Jurisprudence in Spain and Her Colonies"—a subject which was thought to have a new and perhaps a pathetic interest in view of the event of the last fifteen months.

The speaker alluded to the fact that when Patrick Henry made his great speech in behalf of the War of the Revolution, he emphasized the fact that we then numbered 3,000,000 of people, and yet during the last twelve months we have acquired in one way or another, and to some extent at least, about 12,000,000 more, concerning whose municipal law is to-day the law of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

Mr. Howe gave a rapid sketch of the history of Spain under Phoenician, Greek and Roman colonization. By the beginning of the Christian era, it had become a Roman province of great importance and was organized into a congeries of municipal corporations, each having a local government resembling that of the Imperial City herself and with a considerable measure of home rule. In the fourth century of our era, a great change took place, which has left a deep impression on the history and law of Spain as well as of southern France. The Visigoths demanded land for settlement, and the Emperor Honorius relinquished to them the southern part of Gaul and the whole of Spain. In the fifth century, this kingdom of the Visigoths became practically independent of Rome. In the sixth century, a code of customs and law was prepared and promulgated, known sometimes as the "Breviary of Alaric II," which is of great interest and value because it included a large amount of Roman law prior to the time of Justinian. In the seventh century, the code known as the Fuero Juzgo was promulgated. Its name might be translated as "Code of Judges, or System of Jurisprudence."

It is of great historical value because it represents the amalgamation of Roman law with the Gothic or Teutonic customs. In the eighth century the Visigothic kingdom fell before the Saracen invasion; but some Christian states continued to exist in the northern part of the country, and after a long contest, and in the latter part of the fifteenth century, the Saracens were driven out of Spain. During this long period of struggle, many Spanish cities attained great importance and secured a large measure of local government, and their history will always be interesting as a development of the law of municipal corporations. Various codes were also promulgated, from time to time, the "Fuero Viejo" in the tenth century, the "Fuero Real" in the thirteenth century, and the Partidas' about the middle of the fourteenth century. When the French colony known as Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1763, the code known as the Partidas was introduced, and portions of it were translated for the benefit of the inhabitants, and the jurisprudence of Louisiana was made up partly of the system of French law known as the Custom of Paris and partly of the legal principles embraced in the Partidas. A code called the Nueva Recopilacion was adopted in the sixteenth century, and this in turn was amended in 1805.

Mention was also made of the importance of Spanish law in commercial matters. The celebrated code of maritime laws sometimes called "Consolato del Mare" was compiled about the middle of the thirteenth century by order of the magistrates of Barcelona, and although it was not promulgated by any legislative authority, it has had a great influence over the law of commerce and admiralty. A code of commerce of much value and importance was adopted in Spain in 1829. It was amended and promulgated again in January, 1888, and soon after extended to Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1888 it was extended to all the colonies of Spain and is presumably enforced to-day in the Philippine Islands.

The present Code of Practice of Spain, or what is called in literal translation, the Law of Civil Procedure, took effect on the first of April, 1881. The project of framing the present civil code of Spain, which is a general code of law and not of practice, was under discussion for many years and was probably declared by the reluctance of local authorities to give up their special local privileges, and even when adopted its general provisions do not infringe as a rule, upon local customs. It was finally adopted in 1888 to take effect in 1890. It was extended to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in July, 1898. Its general plan is not unlike that of the Code of Napoleon and other European codes of a similar character, but its compilers, among

whom was Alonzo Martinez, had the advantage of the experience and commentaries of continental Europe for a century past, and it is really a very scientific book. A French judge, writing in 1890, declared it to be a more scientific treatise than the Code Napoleon.

Mr. Howe translated and read some portions of this civil code in regard to suretyship and insurance. He called attention to the fact also that a supplemental provision requires constant reports from the courts to the minister of justice concerning the operation of the code and any controversies that may arise as to its meaning, and contemplates a revision every ten years.

The speaker referred to the history of Louisiana as throwing some light upon present conditions in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Louisiana was a Spanish colony for nearly forty years just prior to its purchase by the United States. So far as the present state of Louisiana is concerned, its law in civil matters was not interfered with, while in criminal matters the principles of the law of England were introduced by territorial statute. The rest of the vast purchase being then comparatively uninhabited and being filled up by immigration from common law states, took the common law as the foundation of its jurisprudence in a natural and normal manner.

He concluded his address by some suggestions as to methods of study by those who desire to become acquainted with the law of our new possessions.

What a Little Faith Did FOR MRS. ROCKWELL.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 59,584.]
"I was a great sufferer from female weakness and had no strength. It was impossible for me to attend to my household duties. I had tried everything and many doctors, but found no relief."

"My sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did; before using all of one bottle I felt better. I kept on with it and to my great surprise I am cured. All who suffer from female complaints should give it a trial."—Mrs. Rockwell, 1209 S. Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

From a Grateful Newark Woman.

"When I wrote to you I was very sick, had not been well for two years. The doctors did not seem to help me, and one said I could not live three months. I had womb trouble, falling, ulcers, kidney and bladder trouble. There seemed to be such a drawing and burning pain in my bowels that I could not rest anywhere. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash and following your advice, I feel well again and stronger than ever. My bowels feel as if they had been made over new. With many thanks for your help, I remain, L. G., 74 ANN ST., NEWARK, N. J."

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TRAIN HELD UP

In New Mexico—The Robbers use Dynamite With Effect.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 12.—South-bound passenger train No. 1 on the Colorado and Southern railway was robbed by four men at a point five miles south of Folsom, N. M.

The hold-up occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night at the same point at which the passenger train was held up last September. After the train had been brought to a standstill and the crew had been intimidated by guns, the robbers used dynamite with good effect, blowing open the sides of the express car. Superintendent Webb and the Wells Fargo express agent, Glover, both state positively that nothing was secured by the robbers.

Mr. Webb left for the scene of the hold-up on a special train, accompanied by officers with horses. He is confident he will be able to overtake the robbers. There were but few passengers on the train and they were not molested.

As soon as the robbers had searched the express car they mounted horses which were hitched nearby and firing a few shots to alarm trainmen and passengers, fled without any attempt to go through the mail car. Parties here who claim to know, say that there was a large amount of money in the express safe, as well as valuable express matter.

Pathetic Tragedy.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 12.—Mrs. Chauncey Talbot, aged twenty-eight years, the wife of a well known business man of this place, drowned herself and her two-year-old boy in the Quinebaug river to-day. The bodies were recovered. The young woman left the house with her child some time between midnight and 2 a. m. Their absence was not discovered until four hours later, when a note which had been left by Mrs. Talbot, was found. It stated that her body and that of the boy would be found in the river at a certain point. Two months ago an infant child died and since then the young mother has grieved greatly. It is believed that her mourning may have been a victim of temporary aberration, which culminated in her deed.

Forfeited Their Bond.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A special to the Record from Crystal Lake, Ill., says: Daniel Coughlin and William Armstrong, accused of jury bribing in Chicago, and who failed to appear in Judge Gary's court in that city when their case was called, left here last night for Chicago and from there took a train for Hancock, Mich. Coughlin and Armstrong have been here for three weeks. They lived at a hotel three miles from the depot. Coughlin's bond of \$15,000 and Armstrong's of \$5,000 were forfeited yesterday, when the men failed to appear for trial. Coughlin said before leaving here that he would return to Chicago for trial.

Wants to Sell a Railroad.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Martin Roberts, financial representative of the government of Guatemala is in the city trying to sell a railroad that has been built in that little republic by American capital. He says that his republic and most of the other republics making up the Central American states look forward to the day when they will be a part of the United States.

Shows a Falling off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Contrary to common belief the trade between the United States and Brazil last year showed a falling off both in exports and imports. The figures quoted in a report to the state department by United States Consul Hill at Santos show that while exports to Brazil decreased half a million dollars in the past year the imports fell off no less than \$12,000,000.

VACCINATION.

Recent Testimony of Experts Submitted by "A Layman"—Prof. Wallace Discredits Vaccination Strongly.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.
SIR:—Prompted by a letter from your correspondent in Wednesday's issue on the subject of vaccination, I kindly submit the following facts on the authority of Prof. Wallace in his "The Wonderful Century," a book just published. It was not a strange thing when in the eighteenth century there was announced a discovery from Asia that smallpox might be cured by the use of poison, it should be eagerly welcomed by the people of that time. They had no idea of getting rid of smallpox by the use of sanitary principles. The first operations with the new discovery were failures, but a little later came Dr. Jenner with his announcement of the principles of modern vaccination. If you will read the records upon which the scientific men—so-called—of that day accepted Dr. Jenner's conclusions, and were ready to assert that vaccination would prevent smallpox you will wonder what sort of children men were at that time—they would hardly pass muster in a debating society in one of our grammar schools to-day. But with this limited investigation the people were so eager to get rid of the smallpox that they rushed with unhesitating unanimity toward the support of this theory. It was opposed by some of the most eminent physicians of the time, but it seems as if their testimony was of no effect, and vaccination was made free in 1840 in England; in 1853 it was made compulsory, and it began to be practically enforced by law in 1867.

Professor Wallace takes a hundred pages of his book to prove his statements discrediting vaccination. He gives us examples, for instance, of the contrast between Ireland and Scotland, both of which might be called largely moral countries. In Scotland vaccination has been enforced, while it has not been enforced until very recently in Ireland, and Ireland has been almost entirely free from smallpox, while Scotland, with its protection through vaccination—has suffered very severely. And in London, where the law has been so enforced that a child would be torn from its mother's arms, or the mother put in prison if she would not permit the vaccination in a peaceable manner—in London, where now for forty-five years vaccination has been compulsory, and has been thoroughly enforced, since 1857, the cases of smallpox and the deaths from that disease are so much beyond those in unvaccinated Ireland as to make it seem as though the Irish were a different race of people, and not subject to the same diseases.

The city of Leicester, in England—a city of 200,000 inhabitants—had such a scourge of smallpox (although the people had been thoroughly vaccinated) some twenty-five years ago or more, that in their indignation they did away with all their vaccination laws. And since then the inhabitants have been unvaccinated, and while the cities all around it have been smitten by this pest of smallpox, Leicester has been almost entirely free from it. I do not think this result has come because the people were not vaccinated, but because instead of trying to eradicate this poison by the action of poison, they cleaned their city thoroughly, and smallpox had to go. And smallpox is leaving the civilized world, not because we have been poisoning people with the risk of other diseases, but because we have been going—because we are living more in accordance with healthy conditions, and thus have "overcome evil with good."

And when you compare the city of Leicester, where people are not vaccinated, with the British army and navy, whose members are vaccinated, and vaccinated and kept vaccinated up to date all the time, you find such a startling contrast that you almost feel like falling on your knees and crying: "Deliver me from the fiend of vaccination!" If only one-tenth of what Professor Wallace says is true concerning the matter, this whole idea of being vaccinated—having poison put into your system to get another disease—can be compared only to the religious delusion of men who think that at death they will fly into everlasting bliss because they have been baptized, or have put their faith in this or that or the other outside application of form or opinion, instead of cleansing their hearts and trying to work righteousness and justice.

"Sanitary conditions" is purely a discovery of our own century. Some of the principal squares of London a century ago—squares that were surrounded by even the wealthiest members of the aristocracy, might be found piled high with all kinds of decaying refuse. The plague? We do not know the plague. The plague has gone from civilized countries simply because we have believed in nature enough to give her a chance; because we have removed corruption and have enforced cleanliness. The cities of Cuba will be living examples of the truth of these assertions.

A LAYMAN.

Wheeling, July 12, 1899.

Vaccination—Its Protective Power.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.
SIR:—This item from very recent history will serve as a complete reply to the three columns of nonsense printed in this morning's paper over the signature of one L. A. Bauman:

Dr. Woodson, in a report of work in Cuba, has shown that an epidemic of smallpox that had continued for twelve years in Holguin, was ended in three months by vaccinating 10,000 people. Our soldiers, well protected by vaccination, acted as guards at the lazarettos, and not one of them contracted the disease.

Wheeling, July 12.

MEXICAN LOAN

To be Financed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

NEW YORK, July 12.—J. P. Morgan & Company announce to-day the terms of the Mexican gold loan of 1899, amounting to \$110,000,000 in American gold 22,700,000 pounds in the English equivalent and 463,089,000 in German marks. This is the largest financial scheme ever undertaken by the Morgan house and it is presumed that their fee will be largely in excess of \$1,000,000 which was their fee in several railroad reorganizations. The issue will be made simultaneously in Berlin, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, London and New York.

The subscription books were opened at 10 o'clock this morning and will remain open until September 1 and the bonds will be made out to "bearer" and will bear 5 per cent interest. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all Mexican taxes.

The bonds are to be issued at 99 1/2 per cent of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1 to time of payment, that is \$95 1/2, and interest per bond of \$70 or \$90 pounds.

In announcing the loan, J. P. Morgan & Company say: "The bonds or their proceeds are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz: The 6 per cent loans of 1888, 1890 and 1892, and the 5 per cent Tabasco loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin."

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Improve the general health. Dose: 2 or 3 pills.

BELLAIRE HAPPENINGS.

Matters of Interest in the Metropolis of Belmont County

The First ward will have a new two-story brick house, council having decided to make such an improvement so as to put an end to the almost constant call for repairs and changes in the rattle trap places used as hose houses. And the ordinance providing for a new city building has been passed. All that remains now is the vote on the proposition, and that will be taken in November.

John Thurn was selected as the representative of Ohio Valley Council at the state council of Ohio of the Jr. O. U. A. M. which meets in Columbus in September. Harry Oliver was chosen alternate.

Mrs. George W. Keepers and son George, of Duluth, Minn., are guests of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sinclair, in this city. This is the family of Dr. Keepers, the Indian agent located at Duluth.

A number of Baltimore & Ohio officials were in the city yesterday, viewing the site of the old round house, and the commons adjoining. The object is not yet announced.

There is a loud call now for more light in the city park by those who live in the vicinity. The charges against the lovers of the darkness are numerous and ugly.

The police are hereafter to get a new uniform and a ten days' vacation each year. This the committee recommended instead of giving them an increase of salary.

The Buckeye Fishing Club to the number of about fifteen floated down the Ohio yesterday afternoon, and will tie up near New Martinsville.

Dr. D. W. Boone, health officer, will be at the city hall to-morrow afternoon to vaccinate those who are to have free vaccination.

A merry-go-round has taken quarters near the Belmont street creek bridge, and is attracting quite a crowd each evening.

Richard Glickson, of Fairmont, W. Va., has returned to his home, after spending a few days with friends in this city.

R. W. Archer is selected as the member of the iron moulders' committee in the Flint glass workers' national convention.

Mrs. W. A. Schramm and daughter have gone to Marietta, where they will spend two weeks with relatives.

Miss Rose Faber, of the First ward, will leave to-day for Pittsburgh, to spend two weeks with relatives.

Miss Mabel Lechtenberger will be home to-morrow from a month's visit with relatives at New Lisbon.

The old ferry-boat, Lizzie Berger, has been sold by the Bonwood Ferry Company to Pittsburgh parties.

Mrs. Harry McGregor returned to Bethesda yesterday morning, after spending a few days here.

The ladies of the Second Presbyterian church will hold a lawn tea this evening on the church lawn.

The steam yachts that run in the Bellaire trade during the street car strike have quit the business.

Mrs. John Davis and family are the guests of friends and relatives in Sistersville and Sardis.

Miss Emily Stevens, of Carrollton, Ohio, is spending a week with relatives in the Fourth ward.

S. G. Crow, who has been reported married two or three times denies that he is married at all.

George Stroebel and Abe Stahl went to Allegheny yesterday to attend the Elks' street fair.

O. B. Pearce, the First ward druggist is the proud father of a new boy at his home.

W. C. Warnock, trustee of Charles Ludwig, bankrupt, will sell the real estate to-day.

John Burns is putting up a frame dwelling house on his lot in the Second ward.

Mrs. Charles Everly, of Hartford, W. Va., is the guest of friends on Rose Hill.

There is now talk of organizing a brewery in this city.

The town clock has ceased to run.

WELLSBURG.

Doings of People in the Brooke County Metropolis.

A notable church wedding occurred at noon yesterday at Christ Protestant Episcopal church. The contracting parties were Clayton A. Chrisman, of Louisville, Ky., and Anna Julia Crothers, of Wellsburg, the ceremony being performed by the rector, Rev. T. E. Swan, in the presence of two hundred invited guests. The church was beautifully decorated in honor of the event, the groom being a former rector and the bride a leading member. The happy couple left in the evening for Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Chrisman is pastor of a leading church. The bride will be greatly missed in educational, social and church circles here, having been for a number of years one of our popular school teachers.

James and Earl Banks, the two colored men charged with a murderous assault on E. D. Snyder at the Blanche coal mines, were taken before Justice I. C. Wright yesterday, and given a hearing. Attorney Gregg, of Steubenville, appeared for them. A number of witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were remanded to jail for the October term of court.

Wellsburg expended \$8,036 39 on her public schools last year, of which \$5,363 12 was for pay of teachers. This sum was raised by a levy of sixty cents on the \$100, which will be increased this year by reason of the new school building to eighty cents.

Acting under orders from the water board City Marshal Myer yesterday shut off the water from all consumers in arrears for water rents due July 1. Some fifty or sixty different parties were caught by this regulation.

W. H. Boyd yesterday qualified as administrator of the estate of M. E. Boyd, deceased, late of Cross Creek district; bond, \$2,000. Robert Patterson, W. M. Poole and Jon McKim were appointed appraisers.

The semi-annual report of Wellsburg Lodge No. 30, K. of P., shows a membership of 102, receipts of \$533 07 and disbursements of \$449 79. The assets of the lodge are over \$1,700.

A full attendance is desired at the K. of P. lodge meeting this evening. There will be work in the second degree and also installation of officers.

Councilman W. H. Cheeks is putting up a two-story frame house in the fair grounds, on the lot purchased of Frank Vollhardt.

July has this year usurped the place of June as the month of weddings. There are several to follow before the month is out.

The weekly prayer meeting at Christ Episcopal church is now held on Wednesday mornings, instead of in the evening.

Miss Ina Bowman attended the International Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit.

Sheriff McClary made a business trip to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, yesterday.

Only in New York, Buffalo, Yonkers, Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn, Mass., Providence, Philadelphia and Worcester are public baths maintained.

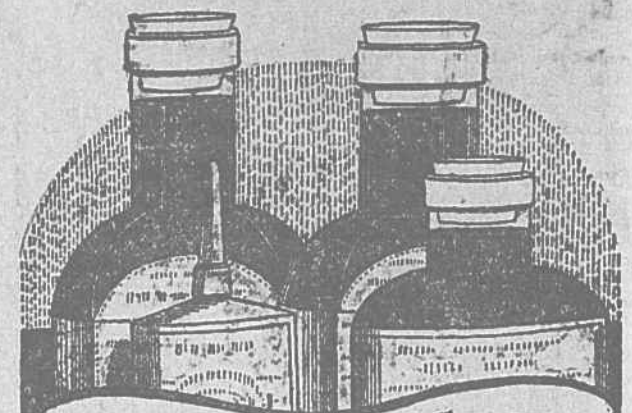
"I SUFFERED for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Haverhill, Ky.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. H. H.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Every Sufferer from Lung Weakness, Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh or Bronchitis Can Be Cured.



Complete FREE Course of Treatment
Consisting of Four Preparations
— The Slocum System —

Nearly everybody you meet will regard it as a kind of insult to be asked if they have weak lungs. All seem to have a solid faith in the soundness of their own breathing machine. In cases of trouble they will admit there is a "heavy cold," "a touch of bronchitis," or even "a spell of asthma," but as to weak or unsound lungs, never, NEVER. Even the poor consumptive, who scarcely speaks without coughing, whose cheeks are wasted, hollow and bear the hectic flush of doom, will assure you with glistening eyes that his cold is on the mend and he will be all right when the weather changes.

It is simply terrible to think how far we may be guilty by our indifference to the lung troubles of those near and dear to us. It is also a sad thought that we may hug a delusion as to our own health that we only get rid of when life itself must pay the forfeit.

Nobody can afford to think lightly of lung troubles. Nobody can afford to be mistaken about their possible dangers. Nobody can afford to neglect them, or "let them wear out," or "get better in the spring," or any other tomfoolery that leads only to wreck and ruin. Lung troubles don't move backward. Weak lungs don't grow strong by themselves—you must heal them and strengthen them, and rid them of the very earliest germs of disease, or you are simply committing a form of suicide. Either you must cure your lung troubles or THEY WILL KILL YOU. That's the whole situation in a nutshell.

Never was there a cure for lung troubles equal to the newly-discovered Dr. Slocum treatment. This forms a system of Four Remedies that are used simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action. It cures weak lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, consumption and every other ailment of the pulmonary region. It destroys every germ that can affect the respiratory system, and even in advanced stages of lung trouble positively arrests the tubercular growth, while it also builds up the patient so that his system is enabled to throw off scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, and other wasting diseases.

Thousands of cured cases already prove these claims. Thousands of grateful people bless the discovery. The Doctor wants everybody to know the surprising merits of his system. He has arranged to give a free treatment (Four Preparations) to all sufferers. Full instructions for use accompany each treatment.

WRITE TO THE DOCTOR.

Write at once to Dr. T. A. Slocum Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine street, New York City, giving full express and postoffice address, and mention this paper. Delay only makes your trouble worse.

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The National Exchange Bank of Wheeling.

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They are as much like COATED ELECTRICITY as produce can make them. Each one produces as much nerve-building substance as is contained in the amount of food a man consumes in a week. This is why they have cured thousands of cases of nervous diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Insomnia, Varicocele, etc. They enable you to think clearly by developing brain matter; force healthy circulation, cure indigestion, and impart bounding vigor to the whole system. All weakening and tissue-destroying drains and losses permanently cured. Delay may mean insanity, Consumption and Death.

Price, 50¢ per box; six boxes (with free-clad guarantee to cure or refund money). \$5. Book containing positive proof, free. Address: **Dr. J. C. Cleveland, O.**

For Sale by Charles R. Goetz, Druggist, Twelfth and Market Streets.

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are good, but some are better than others.

We Sell the Best.

Silver Age Rye, \$1.50 per quart, \$6.00 per gallon.

Bear Creek Rye, \$1.00 per quart, \$4.00 per gallon.

Cabinet Rye, 75¢ per quart, \$3.00 per gallon.

We guarantee these Whiskies to be pure and old, and on every order of one gallon or over.

We pay all charges, and ship by express or freight, depending on the distance. No charge for packing, or shipping, either.

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Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick